

# WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1838.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY  
H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:  
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native American Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress, to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,  
HENRY J. BRENT,  
Corresponding Sec'y, of the Native Am.  
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

## NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Native American Association will be held at the usual place, Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

The Committees appointed to act at the last meeting are requested to be prepared to make their reports.

## THE NATIVE AMERICAN CAUSE AND ITS OBJECTS.

It has been frequently asked what are the ends proposed by the Native American Associations, and we have answered those inquiries until we have been almost guilty of tautological dullness. But we have of late been twitted with a want of aim in our establishment, and as we deem it well to recur to original principles now and then, we will reply to such querists in a way that we hope will be satisfactory and conclusive.

Millions of emigrants, among whom, in order that the rule may be established by the strength of exceptions, might be found many honest and valuable people, have annually poured into the United States, filling our land with languages and habits strange and uncouth. They came from every country in Europe, but particularly from Germany and Great Britain. The former casts forth its surplus beggary by the subscriptions of her princes, and the latter by a regular system of taxation upon the parishes. The necessity of ridding these established governments of these people is obvious, it persons will turn their attentions to the wild and agrarian doctrines that are there broached, and which these irresponsible people were selected to carry out. Reaping no benefit or protection from the laws, save from that which doomed them to dependence and immorality, they were known to be willing at any time to lift the black flag of desolation, and under the command of unprincipled demagogues, march on to plunder and destruction. They are now regularly shipped to this country, ignorant of the laws of their native land, and with but one instinct still alive, the natural affection even for the hovels of sin or the palaces of shame, where they were born, they come to us, so say they, to increase the worshippers of liberty. They may and they do love liberty, but do they love our multifarious laws that consecrate that liberty to all the purposes of divine justice and social peace? Do they know aught of those subtle concessions made by the native population, among themselves, for the restraining of the wild impulses so incident to lawless humanity? Whenever any of these foreigners set up as teachers of politics in this country, as they often do, they immediately become rabid upon the theme; witness Cobbett, who impudently dared, (fresh Englishman as he was, the embodied colossus of her prejudices,) to vilify our purest public men. Look at the modern refugee from a patriot's duty and a martyr's fame, McKENZIE, who edits a violent paper in the city of New York. He is an Englishman, and yet he has united his voice to that of Fanny Wright, and tells the American people that they are slaves! Slaves of the law—slaves to strict morals—slaves to God. We are slaves to those great principles, and consider it the highest liberty for a nation to be permitted to feel respect for the law, for justice, and for our Creator. These foreign prints, established at different points, are intended as fagot to the great mass of that millioned horde of foreigners who are devastating this country with their unprincipled principles, and that sooner or later must accomplish a mastery for themselves in this country, unless we resist the invasion from the first. The Duke of Richmond, some years ago, at a public dinner in Canada, said that "Emigration was a policy with the Crowned heads of Europe to annihilate the liberty of the United States." How easily would that be accomplished. These hordes are not informed for what purpose they are sent here; but artful, designing men, men of ability, are despatched with means to establish presses, that are known to have such concentrating influence over colonial settlements and settlers, and they commence the insidious war. They commence the disparaging comparisons between the natives and the foreigners, until the pride of the latter becomes so excited that they forthwith boast openly of their mental superiority. Let any man who reads this article pause for one moment, and his mind will present him with a hundred facts to prove our assertion: Actuated by these feelings of flattered vanity, operated upon by these partisan presses, sometimes printed in language not intelligible to the American authorities, and liable to contain plans ruinous to our institutions, where will they stop when their numbers shall have grown into concentrated armies. They are opposed to the native population, because the native population is at present in the ascendancy, and if there was no foreigner in office, the flame of their hate and envy would burn so as to be seen by all. At present they have been flattered and rewarded, and they are taking peaceful means of obtaining and preserving in their hands all power. This is no idle speculation, but facts which we gather from observation, and from reasoning upon the principles that sway mankind, and it is to prevent the farther increase of this natural element of opposition to American liberty and American law, that the Native American population is aroused. These are the reasons that have actuated us; for we know that since the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo, Europe has been comparatively at peace, and the soldiers of those immense armies raised to check the flight of the French conqueror, are now rotting in the poor-houses of England, or fleeing by the million to the shores of the United States. It is an inevitable consequence of the long peace in Europe, that pauperism and population should increase; and it is natural that those Governments should ship them over to us, for England will not send them to her colonies in Asia or at the South of the African continent, because she knows their deep depravity of education and habit; and those bad men, who were the paid soldiers of carnage, are fit to be citizens of a moral Government, and finally masters over a nation whom in former days their fathers waded through blood for seven years to conquer, but, thank God, could not subdue! We are contending against this moral danger, which, ere long, will find sinews and muscle and become physical; and we find it already seated upon the ergone of the bench—entailed in office every where, and, wherever existing, opposed to the true interests of the country, from nature and education, if not from will.

## NATIONAL BANNER.

We have just received the prospectus of a paper, to be published in the city of New York, under the above title, on exclusively American principles. The motives are patriotic, and we hail the effort with feelings of the most exalted pleasure, as indicating, when viewed in connection with the steady and determined efforts of our own patriotic citizens here, a new era in the history of the U. States, and as destined soon to bring about and establish a new policy in our general and state governments.

It is well and truly said in this prospectus, that while there is but one public journal "throughout our country avowedly, or in fact, devoted to purely American principles, to the advocacy of our native rights," there are many "among us consecrated [desecrated, we would say] to the exclusive interest of foreigners"—to foreign intelligence, local and general,—"in which their feelings are most strongly and very naturally interested, and to the dissemination of principles inimically dangerous to our liberties and government." The inevitable effect of this array of foreign publications in our country, and against our countrymen, is to alienate still more, if possible, the feelings of the foreigner from that which is truly American, to rouse the just jealousy and fears of the natives, to foment enmities, to produce separations, and to weaken and eventually to sever the tie that binds us together as one people.

Let not our fellow countrymen indulge in self-delusion, and believe that there is an inherent principle of strength and stability in our institutions which would necessarily defeat and prostrate the malign influence of foreigners without any personal efforts of our own.

There was a time when the Romans could have made such a boast. But then all her citizens were Romans. When she let in others, she let out the palladium of her Empire—self-government; and we know her fate.

By neglect Governments have been overthrown—by neglect ours may share the same fate; and if, with our greater light and experience we permit it, we shall deserve to be spurned by Heaven, for the little value we put upon her best boon.

It is asked "will not our patriotic countrymen advance to the support of a paper sincerely devoted to their feelings, their rights, and their interests?" The inquiry is well put to the people of New York, who but a short time since were taunted with the political force of aliens, marshalled at the polls to carry out the crude notions of ignorant demagogues, and banded together, not by the tie of American feeling, but by the closer bond of union, that they brought with them from distant countries.

The citizens of the Empire State may see from the following extract, which they will never forget, how promptly they should act. These words are taken from a paper circulated throughout their city, and read in Congress by a distinguished member who opposed the admission of Michigan into the Union, on the ground of the very large number of aliens who composed her population while a territory. "Irishmen to your posts, or you will lose America! By perseverance you may become its rulers—by negligence you will become its slaves. Your own country was lost by submitting to ambitious men. This beautiful country you may gain by being firm and united. Vote the ticket—Alexander Stewart, Alderman—Edward Flanagan for Assessor—both true Irishmen."

We enter into perpetual alliance with those of our countrymen who have unfurled the "National Banner." This accession to our ranks inspires us with fresh courage for the contest in which, "solitary and alone," we have been struggling against a foreign tide to which, however strongly opposing, we had resolved never to succumb. We now take the held together as fellow soldiers in the great cause. Let us swear on the altar of our beloved and common country, to fight and win the second great battle for liberty and ourselves. Deprive us of liberty, and from that moment there would be no honor in the now proud declaration, I am a citizen of the United States. A people without liberty, or an effort to gain it, do not deserve a country. A people who have a country and will not preserve it are a curse to that country, and an incumbrance to the earth.

Hundreds of thousands of our people who never heard of our paper and our objects, cherish our sentiments and deplore the evil which our exertions, yet circumscribed and but partially known, are intended to remedy, and contemplate in passive solicitude and alarm the fearful consequences which threaten us from our unpardonable toleration of the laws of naturalization, and if possible, the more culpable apathy as to the dangerous deluge of injurious and degrading foreigners, overwhelming us from all quarters with paupers, vagabonds and convicts. If it be suffered to go on much longer with the progressive augmentation, by which it has been marked for some years past, there will not be a mountain top to be seen above this flood on which the political ark can rest with safety, for all will be in foreign hands.

This baneful influence is certain to end in strife, in conflict, and in revolution, when the National Banner will be torn stripe from stripe, and its stars hurled from their spheres, never more to cheer the eyes of freemen, unless those who are free are also brave, and at once take measures to prevent the evil. The tree of liberty itself will be exterminated, and the last hope of the world will vanish upon the wings of the eagle, in his flight to unknown regions.

The editor of this new ally to our great cause, Mr. L. D. Chapin, is already favorably known to fame from his many essays upon American antiquities, and other writings connected with the history and character of the country; he is now called to higher duties. In the profoundest reverence and sincerity we invoke Heaven, who rules the destiny of nations, to aid him and us in the accomplishment of our noble purpose, and to crown our labors with success.

That part of the report of the select committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the Native American memorials, which we publish to-day, is from the pen of Mr. Chapin, and will well repay the reader for the time occupied in its perusal.

The prospectus will be published in our next.

Let no man throw down this paper without reading the powerful and striking editorial of the New York Star, which we insert in another column. Let no man rise from the perusal of that editorial with feelings other than of love for his country and her institutions, and we defy him to go forth without a trembling apprehension for the safety of the constitution and liberties of the United States. We can add nothing to the comments of the Star, save in exonerating this paper from any imputation of partisanship, and while we deeply regret that we are obliged to introduce Mr. Van Buren's name into our columns in such a way as to draw upon him the censure of our readers, we cannot, in obedience to those peremptory obligations under which we act, let the dark and disgraceful occasion pass without bringing it before the eyes of Native Americans. It is not for us, who steering between the political parties that now agitate the country, direct the prow of our vessel to those calm seas of national hope and repose, to stop by the way side to discuss what we conceive to be the minor phases of events. Everything is fast verging into the current in which we sail; and the principles that we advocate are mightily in advance of the minor efforts of partisan patriotism. A country has its peculiar destiny, and in its fate is wrapped up the hopes and fears of millions living and millions yet unborn, and Christianity is suspended over the course of Liberty and Civilization. The destiny of our country is so noble in the prospective, so sublime in hope, that those who steer constantly in its light cannot but be entranced with the glorious vista that opens upon their vision. Liberty, Law, Religion, Virtue, the Arts and Sciences, the gigan-

tic growth of man's mind, all are deeply interested in the issue, and it should be the delightful duty of all patriots to advance and expedite that event. Let, then, all unite in ridding the pathway of that country, of all retarding obstacles, and banish forever from our shores, that false motto, set up by expediency, viz: "Welcome, ye of all classes and all climes." The parties, then, of different doctrines, will become patriotic and not office seeking, and but one star will light them in their combats, "the good of their common and original mother—their own native land."

We solemnly repeat that we enter into no feelings of partisanship, but are obeying the strict injunctions of the Native American Constitution, which declares "We will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who prefers the foreigner to the native." Let any man dare to tamper with these hordes of aliens, and the voice of the American press will be raised against him, whether Van Buren, or Clay, or Harrison, or Webster, or any other man, ambitious of his country's honors.

We do not believe that Mr. Van Buren is to be blamed for this act of his partisans. It is unfortunately natural that these foreigners should seek the aid of those who can furnish them with offices; and such is the phrenzy of party warfare, that all parties are eager to attach to their interests the floating hordes of criminals, who flock to us from Europe. It is only the accident of power that attaches them to the "ins," and arrays them against the "outs," and let a change of administration take place when it may, without a repeal of the Naturalization Laws, and the party succeeding will be courted by these foreigners, and so on until their super-preponderant influence will make the American government but the play thing of knaves and the banquet of villains.

NOTE.—Since writing out our own remarks upon the editorial of the New York Star, referring to the Illinois elections, an administration paper of that State has reached us, "The Backwoodsman," in which able and powerful ground is taken against those hordes of foreigners whose accession to the country is looked upon by the editor with horror and alarm, though he admits that the immense number in his State voted with him in politics.

This fact is sufficient to appease any oversensitive man, of our readers, who may love his party better than his country, and satisfy him that we are not warring against the administration, but that we are supported in our views by an administration paper, published among the very people of whom we complain so much.

We give the editor of the Backwoodsman great credit for his independence and patriotism, and will publish the editorial above alluded to in our next. Meantime, we ask an exchange, since we are fellow-laborers in the same great paramount cause.

We will come to thee, James, and see thy good face brightening as we retract our severity on thy poetic mare. The weather is exceeding fine for a short horse back; and when we are with thee, we will exhibit our own re-covered nag, that some days ago, poetically inclined, strayed from his stall among the far woods of Montgomery. Thy "Mab" will hide her paled sleekness, when thy friend B. prances forth into the shadows of hospitable Oakwood.

Our friends of the Georgetown Potomac Advocate, have the sincere thanks of the Native Americans, for their bold adoption of their creed. The editors of that paper are healthful and honest writers, and God prosper their efforts to establish an independent press.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"I do not like you, Doctor Fell,  
The reason why, I cannot tell,  
But I don't like you, Doctor Fell."

Since the establishment of the Native American Association, its members have been the objects of the most vehement and unceasing abuse. The lowest and most vulgar epithets have been applied to express their hatred, and the vocabulary of billingsgate has been exhausted by every class of Foreigners, learned and unlearned, refined and vulgar, from the inmates of the halls of learning to the frequenters of the lowest description of tippling houses, to excite ill will towards the Association, and cover the individual members of it with odium. And what have the members of the Association done to excite this bitter hostility? They have chosen to consult the permanent interests of their own country and their own countrymen, in preference to those of foreigners. They have sought to place the institutions of their own native land in a condition of permanent security, by entrusting the elective franchise to those only who are under a natural obligation to preserve it in its purity, or who have given unequivocal proofs of sincerity in their adoption of this country as their own. They believe and have avowed, that no man of foreign birth ought to be fully enfranchised until he has lived as long under our government as those born within our territory. At twenty years of age, an American is not entitled to the right of suffrage, no matter what his learning or wisdom, no matter what the amount of his stake in the commonwealth, and no matter what his sacrifices or how great the services he may have rendered to his country against its foreign enemies. Still he must wait until every day, nay, every hour of his twenty-one years has rolled round. We believe that foreigners should be subject to the same law. We say that it is not only unsafe to our institutions, but unjust to our own people to provide a more favorable or more indulgent rule for them than for ourselves. We have repeatedly called upon those opposed to us, to forbear their vituperation, and discuss the question—to meet us in fair argument, and vanquish us if they can. Still they decline the encounter, and vile and unseemly abuse is the only argument resorted to. In truth, they know that we are "armed so strong in honesty,"—that our cause is so just, that no argument can be found to overthrow us. They hate us, and they know not why; and all that can be said by them, is said in the quotation at the head of this article.

AMERICANUS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors: I like the tone of your paper—there is that mock dignity about it, that precludes the humble citizen from discussing his rights in its columns, but there is a door open to all for redress. There are some curious things that happen in this city, and it seems that the foreigners are always active agents in these occurrences.

In my ward there is a representative, an Irishman, who attends to our business in the city Councils, transacts for his per diem a Seagant's duty in the Marine Barracks, and therefore is unfit for a civil trust, because an enlisted marine, and which for the sake of justice will be investigated hereafter. He also amuses himself with firing and shooting his gun at our dogs—probably practising for the Florida or the Canada war. The other day, elated by the multitude of dignities thrust upon him by his fellow-inhabitants of the ward, (not by his fellow countrymen, because we are all Americans born,) he turned the corner of the square in which I live, and took deliberate

aim at a poor helpless and unhydropobic dog, and blazed away. Though an enlisted marine, and used to shooting, he missed the dog, as doubtless he would miss every thing, except a Native American.

Now, sirs, my object in writing is to call attention to this foreign impudence, which, not content with monopolizing our money, our offices, and every thing that it can lay its influence upon, is so daring as to attempt to rob us of our personal rights, and trample our poor and faithful dogs in the dust. The next time this foreigner raises his gun to shoot at any thing, save a bird, let him point it towards the breast of a

NATIVE AMERICAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## PATENT OFFICE.

Messrs. Editors: Should you not be able to answer the inquiry of "An old Jackson Man," published in the last number of the "Native American," whether a clerk in the Patent Office did or did not say that the Vice President of the United States was a disgrace to the Nation, I will take the liberty to reply, for you, that he did not use those words. I understand that he explains the matter thus. An individual at a dinner table observed that the people of the United States had disgraced themselves by electing R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States. The Patent Office clerk merely remarked that he thought so too.

From the New York Evening Star.

## ILLINOIS.

Contrary to public expectation the State of Illinois, it is feared, has gone for the administration. Upwards of 5,000 aliens and laborers on all the public works in Illinois have been brought up to vote for the administration men scarcely three months in the country, those who had but barely landed from the ships in New York, and performed the journey to Illinois, were legally drafted in the administration ranks, and made to vote the administration ticket. That State last year was Van Buren, consequently all the canals and railroads were under the control of his partisans. Last year the whigs had a majority in Chicago, this year the *Loco-Foco* party had *eight hundred majority!* What man, accustomed to look at these matters, supposes that such an immense change has taken place in a small town within a year—an honest, legal change of voters? Certainly not. Every foreigner employed on the Government works at Chicago voted the Van Buren ticket, and what is a disgrace to the character of the elective franchise, and a complete mockery of all its guards and protective rights, a foreigner not six months in the country, as the Western papers state, was elected Sheriff of Chicago!

Here is a danger of the most serious character. Americans are threatened to be overpowered in their own country. A host of aliens seeking employment and bread in the United States, without naturalization—without a knowledge even of the question at issue, are brought to the polls by Government contractors; and men born in the land, having families, property, and children to bring up and support, are actually put down by foreign mercenaries. If an armed body of foreigners should land on our shores, with arms in their hands to capture the country, can there be a doubt that they would be met by citizens in arms and the last drop shed in defence of the soil? Where is the difference, we would ask, in a body of aliens illegally wresting power from Americans by seizing upon the ballot-box, the peaceable and constitutional means of choosing our rulers?

The contemptuous sneer of the Washington Globe at the maxims and principles of the mechanic classes of our citizens, has called forth a more unanimous rebuke than any other outrage which that paper has perpetrated. The unmitigated scorn of the expression which classed them all as "cobblers and tinkers," has given just cause of offence. It has caused the American blood to boil, and memory to go back to the patriots of the Revolution to Washington the Surveyor, to Franklin the Printer, to Knox the Book binder, to Putnam the Carpenter, to Monroe the Brick maker, to Roger Sherman the Cobbler, and Nathaniel Greene the Painter, of those times. The maxims which these men and their associates avowed, and the principles which they sustained, were such as their descendants are not ashamed of, because they were the maxims and principles of HEROES.—*Albany Advertiser.*

RISE OF THE LAKES.—A gentleman who has just returned from the West, states that forests of oaks have been killed by the rise of the waters in the lakes, and that some of the trees, on being cut down, are found to be marked with the growth of a hundred and forty years; thus proving that during that long period, the waters had not before been so high as at present. The cataract of Niagara has gained in grandeur, while many cultivated farms are now only to be found under water, and city lots which had been sold for thousands of dollars are in the same submerged condition. Dwelling-houses, barns, &c., stand "in the water and out of the water," and the fences which once divided estates, now only divide "watery wastes." The rise has been regularly going on for seven years, and irregularly for seven more. It is, however, stated in the Buffalo Advertiser, that, within the last two or three months, owing probably to the great evaporation by heat, the water has fallen a few inches. Lake Erie is now about four feet higher than in 1825, and Lake Ontario about six and a half feet higher.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

## MARRIED

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. STEER, Mr. DAVID WESTERFIELD to Miss NANCY ANN HODS. KIN: all of this city.

## RICH CARPETING AND CURTAIN GOODS.

We are opening to day  
15 pieces rich two-ply Carpeting  
10 do fine do  
Rugs to match  
1 case Damask Moreens  
1 do Watered do  
1 do Turkey red Cashmeres  
Binding and Fringes  
Worsted Tassels and Ornaments.  
Sept. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—The attention of the Merchant Tailors is respectfully requested to a large assortment of Goods in their line, which we have to-day opened, viz.

20 pieces wool-dyed Black Cloths  
40 do Fancy colored do  
20 do Fashionable Figured Silk Vestings  
2 cases Silk Vests  
Gentlemen's Lamb-skin Shirts and Drawers  
Do Super Hoskin Gloves  
Gun-sleat and Buckskin Braces  
Brown Hollands  
Colored Cambrics and Silsesias  
30 pieces Cashmeres, assorted.  
Sept. 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

## GEORGE SWEENEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 28.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.—We have just received from the North, and offer for sale at our store opposite Centre Market, between 7th and 8th Streets, a very extensive assortment of fashionable and well-selected Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

20 pieces Black Mottone Lustring  
30 do Black and Blue-black Rept. Silks  
100 do Light Colored do do  
60 do Rich Figured Light do  
15 do Black and Blue-black Bombasins  
70 do Rich Figured Shalleys, splendid  
Rich Mouseline de Laine, in dress patterns  
3 cases Dark Fall Prints, rich patterns  
5 cases Flannels, assorted qualities  
5 cases Super Welch Flannels  
1 case Linen Cambrics  
1 do Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs  
30 dozen French Kid Gloves, light and dark  
Black and Blue-black Plain and Ribbed Silk Hose.  
White English Silk Hose  
20 pieces Rich Beltings  
40 Rich Plaid Shawls  
30 do Cashmere Shawls  
15 dark Thibet do embroidered  
75 Figured Thibet do  
Ladies' Fancy Silk Cravats  
3 cases French Merinos  
1 do English do  
1 do Canton Flannels, bleached and brown  
15 pieces Plaid Swiss Buck Muslins  
1 case Fine Cambric Dimity  
40 pieces Curtain Muslins  
60 do White Cambrics  
200 dozen Spool Cottons, coarse numbers  
100 pieces Narrow Thread Edging  
50 do Wide do Lace  
Black Lace Veils, a good assortment  
200 Cord-d Skirts  
10 pieces 12-4 Linen Sheetings  
15 do 10-4 do do  
10 do 6-4 do do  
4 cases Long Cloths  
30 pieces Casimires,  
Which, with a great variety of goods, make our assortment as good as any in the District.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

SEPT. 8-31.  
SIX CENTS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 22d of August, 1838, an indentured apprentice, named Catherine Anne McCormick, about 13 years of age; the above reward will be paid to any person who will bring her home; and I do forewarn all persons from employing or harboring the said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such. Sept. 8-31\* WM. H. STANFORD.

FORD'S ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber has removed to the store two doors east of the one lately occupied by himself, (and nearly opposite Brown's Hotel) which he has fitted up in a style not equalled by any establishment of the kind in the District, where he is prepared, with a very select stock of Boots and Shoes of every description, to attend to his customers in the best possible manner, as he uses none but the very best materials, has a set of journeymen not surpassed by any in the United States; and to attend which he has employed Mr. James Parsons, who is so favorably known to the citizens of the District as not to require a single remark here. But as he has succeeded, so perfectly in fitting those of his customers whom he has attended to, I can but remark, in justice to his merit, that he has become, from experience and the most assiduous attention to business, perfectly habituated to the most elegant style of cutting and fitting; so much so, that he rarely ever fails in giving a perfect fit.

All kinds of work got up in the most elegant manner, and orders attended to with the utmost despatch. Sept. 1-11. JOS. B. FORD.

TO APPRENTICES AND YOUNG MEN generally in the city and vicinity of Washington. Instruction will be given if sufficient encouragement is manifested, in the following branches—English Grammar, Arithmetic and Penmanship. The course will consist of fifty lessons, two hours each, commencing on every evening at 7 o'clock, Sunday excepted. Those desiring to take lessons are respectfully requested to make immediate application at Mr. Fill's City Academy, a few doors south of the City Post Office, up stairs, between 7 and 9 P. M. Good references will be given. Terms \$3, payable in advance. Sept. 1-11.

G. W. DONN & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received, direct from the manufacturers Newark, N. J., and New York, Scroll Seat or Boston Rocker Chairs, with and without arms, and first quality Carpet Varnish, also, Burdick's best Coach Varnish, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

They also continue to manufacture and keep on hand, and will manufacture to order, Cabinet Furniture of all kinds. They now have on hand a new article, *Wardrobe Bedssteads*.

They would respectfully inform the public that they attend to the business of undertaking, and furnish hicks upon the most reasonable and accommodating terms.—Ware Rooms, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Capital gate. Aug. 25.—*cosw.*

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription, a volume of POEMS, by REBUS DAVES; comprising—GERALDINE—A Romance of Real Life. ST. JOHN'S EVE—A Fairy Tale. LANCASTER—A National Poem. OCCASIONAL POEMS—Comprising Songs and Odes. FUGITIVE PIECES.

THE Volume will be put to press as soon as 500 are subscribed for. It will be printed from new type, on superior paper, and delivered to subscribers in Fine Cloth. Extra Binding, with gilt edges, TWO DOLLARS a copy. SAMUEL COLMAN, Publisher, 141 Nassau Street.

Subscriptions received by the Editor of this Paper.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to the advanced season, we will dispose of our stock of seasonable Goods at unprecedented low prices, and we respectfully invite our customers and the Public generally to give us a call.

Good quality 4-4 French Calicoes 18 3-4 cents per yard. Neat one colored Domestic Prints 12 1-2 cents per yard. Painted Muslins, handsome style, 25 cents per yard. Drillings and Linens at prices a great deal lower than usual, together with a great variety of Goods which we are determined to dispose of at such prices as will suit every one. August 11. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

F. HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP, deservedly celebrated for rendering the skin smooth and soft, removing chaps, pimples and eruptions, for the preservation of the teeth and gums, and the cure of offensive breath, for cleansing and healing sores and wounds, for preventing and curing cutaneous diseases, particularly in infants, for bleaching muslins and handkerchiefs, and for the removal of grease, paint, tar, &c. from clothing.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at my Pharmacy, new Seven Buildings; also for sale at many of the Drug and Fancy stores in Washington, Baltimore, and throughout the United States. August 11. FLODOARDO HOWARD.

## GARLEGANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN S. MILLER, Frederick City, Maryland.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to the public about five years, in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects, and seven out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholera, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious colic, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as most patent medicines are, as a cure all, and when used is found wanting, that the public have got so much deceived, that they can scarcely be prevailed upon to try any more, which is not the case with this Balsam of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects, which the proprietor can produce, if required, the testimony of many respectable persons, that have been cured of the above diseases.

The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give his medicine a fair trial, and he assures them that they will not be disappointed. The Public will find it for sale—wholesale and retail—at TUDDS' Drug Store. March 17.